PWSID: 017 0001

Town of Centreville
2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

Important Information about your Drinking Water:

Special points of interest:

- The water at Centreville is tested for over 100 different compounds
- The Town of Centreville's Drinking Water met both State and Federal requirements
- Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2008. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Maryland Environmental Service, an Agency of the State of Maryland, began operating the water treatment facility in October of 2004 and prepared this report on behalf of the Town of Centreville. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Last year thousands of tests for over 100 different compounds were conducted on the water at Centreville. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

This report shows the water quality and explains what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact **Mr. Jay Janney at 410-729-8350, e-mail jjann@menv.com**

Public Meeting Information:

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, the Town Council generally meets on the first and third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Goodwill Fire Department.

We want everyone to be informed about their water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The water for Centreville comes from two wells in the Aquia formation. After we pump the water from the ground we add chlorine to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment completed a source water assessment in August of 2003. You may read this source water assessment by contacting the Town office.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

MARYLAND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

The table below lists all the regulated drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past several years. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2008. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Centreville Treated Water Quality Report 2008				
Definitions				
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.			
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.			
Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.			
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water			
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter				
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter				
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)				
mrem/year = millirem per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)				
Contaminant	**Highest Level Allowed EPAs MCL**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Regulated at the Treatment Plant				
Water Treatment Plant 2 - North of Queen's Co. H.S. (Plant I.D. 02)				
Well 4				
Arsenic	10 ppb	8 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2005 Testing)	4 ppm	0.41 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (2005 Testing)	2 ppm	0.08 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (2003 Testing)	15 pCi/l	2 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (2003 Testing)	4 mrem/year	0.96 mrem/year	0 mrem/year	Decay of natural deposits
Water Treatment Plant 3 - Business Park (Plant I.D. 03)				
Well 5				
Arsenic	10 ppb	Range 3 - 13 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2 ppm	0.111 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4 ppm	0.37 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (2003 Testing)	4 mrem/year	0.96 mrem/year	0 mrem/year	Decay of natural deposits
North Brook (Plant I.D. 04)				
Arsenic	10 ppb	Range 4 - 14 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	6 ppb	0.7 ppb	0 ppb	PVC Plastic
Antimony (2007 Testing)	6 ppb	3 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Nickel (2007 Testing)	0.1 ppm	0.003 ppm	0.1 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (2007 Testing)	2 ppm	0.136 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4 ppm	0.32 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	4 mrem/year	0.88 mrem/year	0 mrem/year	Decay of natural deposits
Combine Radium (226 & 228)	5 pCi/l	0.9 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylene (Total) (Range 0.7 ppb - 1.6 ppb)	10000 ppb	1.6 ppb	10000 ppb	Discharge from petroleum/chemical factories
Regulated in the Distribution	**Action Level**			
Copper - (2006 Testing)	1.3 ppm	0.151 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead - (2006 Testing)	15 ppb	6 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing

Drinking water sources:
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Important information about arsenic: Arsenic is a semi-metal element in the periodic table. It is odorless and tasteless. It enters drinking water supplies from natural deposits in the earth or from agricultural and industrial practices. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Currently, the arsenic levels are being monitored quarterly. We are constantly evaluating alternatives and treatment options for reducing the arsenic levels to less than 10 ppb.